



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1811.

(Continued from the last page.)

war, by every event of which your country must suffer. The Portuguese had already sufficiently experienced the humanity of Massena and his army; and it was right that they should now perceive the great difference of national character between their allies and their invaders. How often had the *Moniteur* held out to Europe, "that the English were good for nothing as allies to any country—that they laid waste all the districts which they occupied; while, on the contrary, in all those countries which were occupied by French troops, the warehouses were secure, and the shops were open as in times of profound peace." Such was the contrast which the *Moniteur* was pleased to draw of the characters of the two nations. The statement of the French General Foy, as inserted in the *Moniteur*, says, "the conduct of the English is inconceivable: they have entirely laid waste, burnt, and destroyed, every league of territory; a circumstance which shows to the Continent the fate it would experience, if they should ever obtain any influence there. Portugal has been treated like Bengal, after the Indian fashion." (4 L'Indienne). Such were the accusations that the enemy ventured to make against us; but he gifted that the Portuguese nation were already firmly convinced of the falsehood of those assertions; and that they would have still farther cause to appreciate the superiority of our character and conduct. As to the conduct of the French upon their retreat, it had been described by Lord Wellington in the following manner: "I am concerned to be obliged to state, that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas and Tancmar, in which the head quarters of some of the corps had been for some months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed, on the night the enemy removed from their position. The convent of Alcobaca was burnt by orders from the French head-quarters. The Bishop's palace, and the whole town of Leiria, in which General Drouot had his head quarters shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant in the country of any class or description who had any dealings or communication with the French army, who had not reason to repent it and complain of them. This is the mode in which the promises have been performed, and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the proclamation of the French Commander-in-Chief, in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal, that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of 110,000 men to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped, that the example of what has occurred in this country, will teach the people of this and of every other nation what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances." Such was the boasted humanity of the enemy. The humanity of the British nation, however, should be shown, not in professions, but in a forcing relief. He conceived, that whatever might be the result of the military operations now carrying on in the Peninsula, whether (as he hoped) the retreat of the French army from Portugal was final, and the independence of that country now perfectly assured, or whether France should be able to renew the invasion, and deluge that country with hundreds of thousands, in either case he thought it would not only be right, but for the interest of this country and of Europe, that the superior generosity of the British national character should be perfectly known and duly appreciated, in order that other nations may repose in this country that confidence to which he is entitled. There was also another point of view in which it appeared to him that we should agree to this grant. It would be right to express the gratitude we feel to that superintending Providence which has lately bestowed signal success on our arms. Without performance, he thought we might conceive that an act of national benevolence such as this, would be pleasing in his sight, to whose support we trust for the final success of our operations in delivering our allies from the dreadful yoke which the enemy is preparing for them, and for the lasting security and happiness of our own country. With all those considerations pressing on his mind, he thought the only course he should expose himself to in the motion he had to submit, was from the grant which he had to propose appearing too small for the exigency, and for the sympathy which this country feels for the distresses which Portugal is now suffering from her fidelity to the common cause. It was necessary, however, to take all the circumstances of this country as well as of Portugal into the most serious and temperate consideration; and when the great expenditure of the country was taken into view, which must make us feel the full value of every additional sum which we give, he hoped that there would be no opposition to the resolution which he had to propose, "that a sum not exceeding 100,000 should be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of affording relief to the inhabitants of certain districts in Portugal." [After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had finished, there were loud cries of *Hear! hear!* from all parts of the House.]

Mr. Ponsonby rose to second the motion. In most of the observations which had been made by the Right Honourable Gentleman he entirely agreed, and in the proposed grant he most cheerfully concurred. It was due to the spirit of Portugal, to the magnanimity of Great Britain, and to the permanent interests of both countries. The only thing which he had to regret was, that from the great expenditure of the country, the grant was necessarily limited to so small a sum.

The resolution was then passed *nem. con.* and the report of the Committee of Supply was ordered to be received to-morrow.

BULLION COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MONDAY NEXT.

1. That the only money which can be, legally tendered in Great Britain, for any sum above twelve pence in the whole, is made either of gold or silver; and that the weight, standard, and denomination at which any such money is authorized to pass current, is fixed,

under his Majesty's prerogative, according to law.

2. That since the 43d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed that all silver used for coin should consist of 110z. 2dwts. of fine silver and 88dwts. of alloy in each pound troy, and that the said pound troy should be divided into 62 shillings, or into other coins in that proportion.

3. That since the 15th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed that all gold used for coin, should consist of 110z. of pure gold and 10z. of alloy in each pound troy; and that the said pound troy should be divided and coined in 4 guineas, and one half guinea, or into other coins in that proportion.

4. That by a Proclamation of the 4th year of the Reign of King George the First, it was ordered and directed, that guineas and the several other gold coins therein named, should be current at the rates and values then set upon them viz. the guinea at the rate of 21 shillings, and other gold coins in the same proportion; thereby establishing, that the gold and silver coin of the Realm should be a legal tender in all money payments, and a standard measure for ascertaining the value of all contracts for the payment of money, in the relative proportion of

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15—
13640. pounds weight of sterling silver to one pound of Sterling gold.

5. That by a statute of the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, subsequently revised and made perpetual by a statute of the 39th year of his reign, it is enacted, That no tender in payment of money made in the silver coin of this realm, of any sum exceeding the sum of 25s. at any one time, shall be reputed in law, or allowed to be legal tender, within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to it, value by weight, after the rate of 5s. 3d. for each ounce of silver.

6. That by a proclamation of the 16th year of the reign of his present Majesty, confirmed by several subsequent Proclamations, it was ordered and directed, that if the weight of any guinea shall be less than 5 dwts. 8grs. such guinea shall cease to be a legal tender for the payment of any money within Great Britain or Ireland; and so in the same proportion for any other gold coin.

7. That under these laws (which constitute the established policy of this realm, in regard to money), no contract or undertaking for the payment of money, stipulated to be paid in pounds sterling, or in good and lawful money of Great Britain, can be legally satisfied, and discharged, in gold coin; unless the coin tendered shall weigh in the proportion of 20 21 parts of 5 dwts. 8 grs. of standard gold for each pound sterling, specified in the said contract; nor in silver coin, for a sum exceeding 25s. unless such coin shall weigh in the proportion of 20.62 of a pound troy of standard silver for each pound sterling specified in the contract.

8. That the promissory notes of the Bank of England are stipulations, to pay, on demand, the sum in pounds sterling, respectively specified in each of the said notes.

9. That when it was enacted by the authority of Parliament, that the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in cash should for a time be suspended, it was not the intention of Parliament that any alteration whatsoever should take place in the value of such promissory notes.

10. That it appears, that the actual value of the promissory notes of the Bank of England (in ascertaining such value by weight of standard gold and silver as aforesaid) has been, for a considerable period of time, and still is considerably less than what is established by the laws of the realm to be the legal tender in payment of any money contract or stipulation.

11. That the fall which has thus taken place in the value of the promissory notes of the Bank of England; and in that of the country bank paper which is exchangeable for it, has been occasioned by too abundant an issue of paper currency both by the Bank of England, and by the country banks; and that this excess has originated from the want of that check or control on the issues of the Bank of England, which existed before the suspension of cash payments.

12. That it appears, that the exchange with foreign parts have, for a considerable

period of time, been unfavourable to this country in an extraordinary degree.

13. That, although the adverse circumstances of our trade, together with the large amount of our military expenditure abroad, may have contributed to render our exchanges with the Continent of Europe unfavourable; yet the extraordinary degree in which the exchanges have been depreciated for so long a period, has been, in a great measure, occasioned by the depreciation which has taken place in the relative value of the currency of this country, as compared with the money of foreign countries.

14. That during the continuance of the suspension of cash payments, it is the duty of the Directors of the Bank of England to advert to the state of the foreign exchanges, as well as to the price of bullion, with a view to regulate the amount of their issues.

15. That the only certain and adequate security to be provided, against an excess of paper currency, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, is the legal convertibility, upon demand, of all paper currency into lawful coin of the realm.

16. That in order to revert gradually to this security, and to enforce mean while a due limitation of the paper of the Bank of England, as well as of the other bank paper of the country, it is expedient to amend the Act, which suspends the cash payments of the Bank, by altering the same, till which the suspension shall continue from six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, to that of two years from the present time

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUCHÂTEL MAJOR GENERAL.

MONSIEUR.—In the early part of February, and during the whole of that month, a great deal of bustle was observed in Cadix roads. The English had been, doubtless, a great while ready for the expedition which they meditated; but they were thwarted by the violent and continual rains which fell about the end of January and during great part of the month of February. These rains rendered impracticable all the roads by which they wished to approach us.

On the 27th of January, a strong Spanish column, issuing from the mountains, attempted a *coup de main* upon Medina Sidonia; it was repulsed. The enemy appeared to attach importance to the acquisition of that port; the occupation of which would have given them facility in manœuvring on our rear, by concealing from us all their movements, and infreely communicating through the mountains with the parties which they would have been able to throw into the country between Xerez and Seville.

About the end of February, a convoy of 200 fall of transports, which contrary winds had long detained in the roads, set sail, and directed their course towards Tarifa.

General Caffagne, who occupied Medina Sidonia, with three Battalions, and the 5th Regiment of Chasseurs informed me, on the 2d of March, of the march of the combined Anglo-Spanish army by the valley of the Barbate, upon Cadix Vieja and Medina.

The 4th corps, which is not seriously employed, had it in its power to send me a part of its force. I entreated M. the General Sebastiani to manœuvre by Estepona, in order to alarm the enemy, and place him in danger, should he execute a movement upon me; that corps, so numerous and in such good condition, has not been of the least assistance to me.

I ordered from Moron a Battalion of voltigeurs, which M. the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia had placed there, directing it to march by Arcos upon Medina, where, it would join General Caffagne.

A strong party of the allied army forced a picquet of the 2d dragons, which was at Vejer, to evacuate that position and retire upon Conil.

The intentions of the allied army being now completely manifest, I made the best arrangements which the feeble means I had at my direct disposal placed within my power, for opposing the effort which the enemy was about to make.

After leaving the necessary troops for guarding the lines which are so extended, I assembled 10 Battalions of the 1st and 2d divisions, with which, on the 3d of March, I marched to take a position at the farm house of Guerra, and intermediate point between Medina and Chiclana; and whence I had it in my power to bear upon the enemy, in case he chose to advance on either of these points.

From the 2d to the 4th there was some indecision in the movements of the 4th, I ordered General Caffagne to march a strong party of observation upon Cadix Vieja, a point where the enemy had strongly posted himself since his arrival.

At three in the morning of the 5th, General Caffagne acquainted me that the enemy had evacuated Cadix Vieja, and appeared to be concentrated at Vejer.

On the 3d of March, the Spaniards had passed over from the Isle of Leon some troops from that side of the canal of Santi Petri. I ordered General Villatte to take advantage of the night to attack these troops, and drive them into the sea. Two companies of voltigeurs of the 95th Regiment were ordered on that service; they marched at midnight from the lines of Santi Petri. After overhauling the advanced guard, they arrived without firing a shot at the *fête de nuit*, on which the enemy were at work. Our voltigeurs beat the works, fell with the bayonet on the workmen,

who carried their muskets slung at their back, and put them into disorder. That very night the enemy had thrown across a bridge of rafts; the voltigeurs penetrated to the other side of the bridge, and returned again with the Spanish troops, who hastened to the assistance of their people.

These two companies, which were headed by the Colonel of the 95th, re-entered their camp with a number of prisoners.

The Spaniards, by their own acknowledgement, had 150 killed, and 200 drowned.

This combat, which took place under the constant fire of the fort of Santi Petri, and the batteries of the Isle of Leon, does honour to the voltigeurs of the 95th; they displayed on this occasion a much cooler and more courage.

It was only from the account of this affair which General Villatte addressed to me on the 4th, that I learned the establishment of this bridge of rafts, which permitted the enemy to connect the operations of the troops left in the Isle with those of their army.

The establishment of the bridge of Santi Petri and the report of General Caffagne, who informed me that the enemy had not made his appearance on the side of Acala and Medina, made me presume that it was his intention to march by his left, in order to surprise and cut off the troops of the 3d division, which were in the lines of Santi Petri, to join those which should come out of Cadix, and to march in that direction upon Chiclana.

I made my arrangements for surprising the enemy on his march, and frustrating his expectations.

At five in the morning of the 5th, the ten Battalions of the 1st and 2d divisions set out from the farm-house of Guerra, and marched towards Chiclana.

General Caffagne received orders to march to us.

On my arrival at Chiclana, I ordered General Villatte to withdraw from our lines at Santi Petri the two Battalions which might have been endangered, and to unite them to the rest of his division, destined to attack the heads of columns of the allied army, at the moment of their appearance.

I was in the belief, from all the information I could collect, that this army consisted of 2000 Spaniards and 4000 English. Even this was double the numbers I could oppose to it; nevertheless I had conceived the hope not only of frustrating its projects, but of destroying it; it was with this feeling that I manœuvred.

The enemy was in full march; his heads of columns had arrived near our lines of Santi Petri, and his rear-guard was on a height near the sea-beach, about a league from our lines, when I advanced by the woods which are in front of Chiclana, upon his right flank and almost upon his rear with the 10 Battalions of the 1st and 2d divisions.

The troops of General Caffagne did not yet make their appearance; a long quarter of a league separated me from the enemy; and without attacking him, I gave him time to concentrate his troops, and to arrive upon the division Villatte. I thought I ought not to let slip to fine an opportunity; and I advanced towards him.

The division Rufin, forming the left with the 1st Regiment of dragons, took a direction by the extremity of the height, on the side of Conil, and the division Leval marched straight to this height, upon which the enemy appeared inclined to await us. He there kept his ground for a few moments; he was overthrown, and General Rufin took possession of the height. I then repaired to this height, whence I perceived the disposition of the enemy's army. The Spaniards, under the order of Lapina, were at the head, and strongly engaged with General Villatte. The cannonade and fire of musketry were extremely brisk. I discovered, upon seeing their lines, that they were at the least 15000 in number. The English formed the rear-guard, and according to their custom, they wished to place the Spaniards in the post of danger, and expose themselves as little as possible. By the movement which I made, I advanced upon them. The English General made his dispositions, and I could see, that instead of being 4000 strong, as I had supposed, they were at least 8000; so that they alone, without including the Spaniards, were stronger than myself. I had then reason to be convinced that the army which I had to fight amounted to at least 22000 men. I instantly resolved to send orders to General Villatte not to oppose the passage of the enemy, to prevent him from advancing on Chiclana, and to confine him to the left of the rivulet.

From the height whence I had driven the enemy to Santi Petri and Chiclana, the country is entirely covered with pine woods, except a few hundred of oaks.

I repaired to the division Leval; I caused it to be formed, and some moments were spent in waiting for the Artillery. As soon as the enemy had got knowledge of my march, they made a halt, and placed themselves: the Spaniards on the left, the half of the English on the right; and the other half, forming a square, was opposed to General Rufin. The English touched upon the sea. This line was nearly continuous.

As soon as the Artillery arrived, I directed General Leval against the left of the English corps and the right of the Spaniards, having General Villatte on my right, who was briskly engaged with the left of the Spaniards, and General Rufin on my left, who occupied the height; his left rested on the sea, and his right was separated by an interval of 5 or 600 paces of intersected country, from the left of General Leval. The firing successively commenced along the whole of the line. The enemy perceiving that to combat for victory was no longer the matter in question, but for his very preservation, fought with courage, supporting a fire which brought down his men by hundreds. But his numbers were so great, that as soon as one line was overthrown, it was replaced by another. Our soldiers fought like lions. A Spanish corps had gained the right of General Leval; a circumstance which determined me to make a movement on his right, and to order General Rufin to draw closer from his left. After two hours and a half of extremely hard fighting, about three in the afternoon the firing ceased on both sides, the enemy gave up the project, which his movements for two months had in view, and which was to take Chiclana, and turn our lines. On our side, I gave up the hope of destroying him; a hope which would have been absurd from the moment when I learned that his force amounted to 22,000 men, among whom were at least 8,000 of the best troops of the English, in the number of which last were several corps of the guards.

I repeat it, the enemy's army amounted to 22,000 men including 8,000 English Infantry, 700 Spanish

every, and 300 English horse. Information from the prisoners from the inhabitants of the country, & all the reports addressed to me, leave no doubt with regard to this number. Had I been only aided by a fourth part of the 4th corps, that whole army would have been destroyed.

We have taken three pieces of cannon, three Colonels, 200 Officers, and 600 soldiers, mostly Spanish. The Spaniards have suffered greatly their loss is reckoned at 2,000 men; but the loss sustained by the English has also been very considerable. The most moderate calculations make it amount to 2,500 killed and wounded.

Gen. Ruffin, being wounded with his sharp-shooters, has been made prisoner.

The 5th, 24th, 34th, and 54th regiments, distinguished themselves.

Gen. Rousseau, an officer of the greatest merit, and Col. Autier, were killed.

Our loss is very considerable, taking into view the small number of our combatants. We have had 500 killed, and 1,500 wounded. The enemy took no prisoners, except about 50 men who were severely wounded.

A battalion of the 8th having charged in a woody ground, and their eagle-bearer had been killed, we have not found their eagle again.

While the enemy were marching upon Chiclana, the insurgents from the mountains threw themselves upon our rear by Arcos and Medina: all the points of our line were attacked; but the valour of the first corps prevailed over the numbers of our enemies. The inhabitants of Andalusia can hardly conceive how such small numbers were able to resist so many combined efforts.

General Caffagne, with the garrison of Medina, did not arrive till two hours after the action.

I am with respect, &c.

The Marshal Duke of BELLUNA.

Puerto Real, March 7.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

An Aide-de-Camp of Marshal the Prince of Eßling has arrived at Paris. He let out on the 23d of March, from Celorico, which was the head-quarters.

All the magazines which the army had formed were entirely exhausted on the 23d of February. The foragers, who were sent 20 leagues from head-quarters, no longer brought in any thing.

On the 1st of March they were reduced to subsist on the refuse of biscuits, which could only furnish 15 days' food, and it was impossible to wait for the harvest, as no resource could be expected from it before June. There remained therefore to the Prince of Eßling only three measures to adopt.

One was to attack the English in their lines before Lisbon; but the principles of military tactics forbade this, inasmuch as his heavy artillery could not be brought up.

Another was to pass the Tagus to form a junction with the army of Andalusia, and by that means opening a communication by the great road with Seville and Madrid, finding his artillery in B. d. J., drawing his provisions from the Alentejo, changing his line of operation, and maintaining the double *tete de pont*, which the army had constructed on the right and left banks of the Zézere, at Panhete.

General Eßling, with an activity, and a true knowledge of all the resources of his art, which did him the greatest honour, as well as the artillery, was preparing to construct 200 boats. We might then, by throwing at once two bridges over the Tagus, menacing a passage in front of Panhete, effecting one lower down, opposite Santarem, bearing then upon the rear of the division of General Hill, which the English kept before Panhete, or leaving the English army at Lisbon, and by a movement upon Leyria, obliging them to recall the division of General Hill in order to succour Lisbon; profiting by this movement, to throw over a bridge in the environs of Panhete. The Tagus being passed by one or other of these operations, a communication would have been opened with Seville and Madrid, and we might have been reinforced with all the resources of the army of Andalusia.

The third measure which presented itself was to re-pass the Mondego, bearing upon Guarda, and opening a communication with Ciudad Rodrigo, where there were shoes, clothing, ammunition, artillery, magazines, and money for the army, which had not been paid for six months.

On the 3d of March the Prince of Eßling decided on the last measure.

On the 4th, all the baggage and the sick were placed on a great number of mules and asses which were with the army; they were sent forward on the road, and gained two marches. The rear-guard was confided to the Duke of Elchingen, who advanced from Leyria to Mollano, threatening to turn the position of Cartaxo. On the 10th the rear-guard was at Pombal.

Our sharp-shooters, who remained in front of the town, and the English advanced guard, were engaged, which gave rise to the combat of Pombal. Our advanced posts retired, and the English advanced guard entered the town. The first brigade of the 1st division of the Duke of Elchingen, charged the enemy with the bayonet, and killed and wounded four or 500 men. Our loss in this combat amounted to five killed and 18 wounded. The English advanced guard had no artillery; the artillery of our rear-guard was in battery, and played constantly upon them.

On the 11th, the French rear-guard was on the heights of Redinha. The English General advanced with his whole army. At two in the afternoon he deployed about 25,000 men under the fire of 40 of our pieces of artillery, which played with great activity. All the shot bore upon the mass of the enemy, they being unmanned by any battery. Disorder manifested itself several times in their columns. About five, their artillery arrived, and they mounted some batteries. We saw with pleasure that one of their divisions ma-

noeuvred on their right to turn our left, by the valley of Redinha. We let them do it. As soon as they were sufficiently engaged, the 10th and the 27th of the line charged them with the bayonet, and put them completely to the rout. The English Officer who commanded was killed. The 3d battalions made a fine charge. The 1st of the English, who were several hours under the fire of our artillery, was considerable. Our loss amounted to 30 killed and wounded.

On the 15th, the advanced guard was at Foz de Arouce.

Our artillery was in a position on the right bank of the Ceira, which commanded much of the left bank. We engaged the enemy very actively in an affair of advanced posts, which embarrassed him. We drew him under the fire of the artillery on the right bank, whilst the 50th and 6th charged him. The village was taken and retaken several times. The English were exposed to all the fire of our batteries; disorder prevailed in their ranks, and soon communicated itself to the whole of the enemy's line; fatigued with the inconveniences of such a position, some fugitive English arrived at Louzao and Pinheiros.

The village of Foz de Arouce remained with the French rear-guard.

Our loss amounted to 200 men; that of the enemy to 1,200. An English General Officer was killed.

This was the moment to march against the English army, and to ruin it. This resolution was for an instant agitated in the French army, but it was the 15th, and the retreat had commenced on the 5th. We had only three days and a half or two leagues per day, and there only remained provisions for two or three days, at a half ration. It was, therefore, impossible to stop; there was not a day to lose; and the army continued its movement.

On the 17th, the rear-guard had wholly passed the Alva.

Influenced by the combats of Pombal, of Redinha, and of Foz de Arouce, the enemy no longer showed himself.

These three combats were advantageous to the French army. Not a single caisson, not a carriage with baggage, not one sick man, was left behind.

It took twelve days to march from Santarem to the banks of the Alva. All the movements of the retreat were calculated, not upon the movements of the English, but upon the necessity of subsistence.

At length, on the 22d, the army was in the best position, and the soldiers in the best spirits. Convoys had set out from Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo; and every day the army received clothing, shoes, and every thing that was necessary for their retrenchment.

Thus the army of Portugal has lived six months upon the resources of the country; it has changed its place when all these resources were exhausted, and when the difficulties of transport and of roads left no hope of drawing any thing from the depôts. The months which precede the harvest are in general the most difficult for subsistence, because then the granaries are empty: their difficulties have of course existed in a much stronger degree in an enemy's country already laid waste.

SUSSEX ASSIZES.

HORSHAM, MARCH 26.

THREATNING LETTER.

The Rev. Robert Bingham was arraigned on two indictments, the first charging him with sending a letter without a signature, threatening to burn the houses, barns, &c. of Richard Jenner, and the other charging him with setting fire to his own house, to defraud the Insurance Office.

He was put to the Bar, and tried on the first indictment. It stated, that he, on the 1st of December last, feloniously and wilfully did send a letter, without a name, addressed to Mr. Richard Jenner, and which letter was as follows:—

“FIRE! MURDER! AND REVENGE!

“Fifty of us are detarm'd to keep our Lands or have Revenge. Therefore Parsons Churchwards and Farmers your Barns and Houses shall burn if you take our Lands, your Lives two shall pay Your sheep we will eat—your Oxen we can name, your Stack shall blaze, and Dick you shall be shooted as you return home from the market or fair. We are united and sworn to stand by one another 50 good fellows.” To this he pleaded not guilty.

The first witness called was

John Jenner, who said his father lived at Maresfield; the prisoner was clergyman of Maresfield; he went to school to him, and he taught him to write. He has seen Mr. Bingham write; he and his brother went to Church on Sunday, the 16th of December; Mr. Bingham was at church; his brother and a cousin returned home with him. Mr. B. overtook them on horseback; he said in a j-ke, he would ride over us. After Mr. B. got by, he saw a letter dropping to the ground. He was then distant about six rods; he thought it came from Mr. B. but he was not sure; he thought so, because he saw it

lying in the air before it reached the ground—it was wavering in the air. He came up, and picked up the letter. Mr. B. rode forward, but looked back very much. He carried the letter home, and gave it to his mother.

William Jenner, aged 11, cousin of last witness, John Jenner, was in company of last witness at Maresfield church. He did not see the paper until he nearly came up to it; his cousin John picked it up. Before they came up, John said, “There, William, there is a letter dropping to the ground.” When they picked it up, John said, he thought it was Mr. B.'s writing; he said he thought it was not.

Mr. Richard Jenner deposed he was a farmer at Maresfield, occupying the Dairy Farm on which there is barns, oxen, sheep, corn, &c. He is called by his familiar friends “Dick.” He was in London when the letter in question was found. He had known Mr. B. five or six years, and their families lived on friendly terms, and he would have thought him the last person to do him an unfriendly act. He apprehended himself to be meant by “Dick” in the letter, and that the threats were directed against his land and cattle, &c. He has had frequent correspondences with Mr. B. and is well acquainted with his hand-writing. (Looking at the letter.) He believes it to be Mr. B.'s hand-writing.

On his cross-examination he said, he first suspected that the letter came from some of the foresters. Mr. B. has been curate many years of Maresfield, and had always duly performed his clerical duties. He had also been instrumental in founding a charity school for the poor. There had been lately many inclosures in the forest, which had been thrown down by order of the Lords of the Manor.

Richard Trill, Mr. J. Knipe, and John Maynard, believed the letter to be his hand writing.

Robert Turner, Attorney, at Lewes, Mr. Attree, and Mr. Bufan, all said they believed the letter to be the hand writing of the prisoner.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bingham then read a written defence, in which he very feelingly commented on his unhappy situation, and argued on the improbability of his writing a threatening letter to his friend, without any motive.

His counsel then called the following witnesses:—

Wm. Cramp, Keeper of the House of Correction at Lewes. In the month of January (the 12th), Mr. Richard Jenner called upon him, and conversed on the subject of the letter; he said he wished to have some conversation with a man in custody on a charge of felony, of the name of Best; he observed, he supposed witnesses had heard of the letter; he replied he had; he then said he wished the witnesses would examine Best, as he had no doubt but that Best knew who the writer was. There was no doubt but it was written by one of the foresters.

Lord Sheffield said he had known Mr. Bingham about five years. In doing his duty, in redressing disorders in the country, no man had been more diligent. He had a very good opinion of Mr. Bingham, and he was convinced he had incurred a great deal of rancour by his attempts to repress the disorders of the foresters.

Mr. Archdeacon Doyley has known the prisoner six or seven years; he was always attentive to the morals of his parish, and exemplary in his own conduct.

I. M. Cripps, Esq. gave a most excellent character to the prisoner for integrity and honour, in every relation of life.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, Mr. Claude Mattiz, of Trant, and the Rev. Sackville Bayle, all spoke of the prisoner in terms of the highest praise, both as a Gentleman and a Clergyman.

The Lord Chief Baron then summed up the evidence with great minuteness, and impressed the Jury strongly with the necessity of their being perfectly satisfied, as there was no motive in evidence which could induce the prisoner to send this letter.

The Jury, after considerable deliberation, found the prisoner—Not Guilty.

The same prisoner was then indicted for setting fire to his house with a view to de-

fraud its owner, the Rev. Mr. Rivett, his rector, and the Union Fire Office, in which he had insured furniture, &c. to the amount of 500l. The evidence on this trial was long and complicated; but the only circumstances which appeared to make against the prisoner, were that he the day before the fire, busied himself in causing to be removed from one outhouse to a nearer, the stacks of wood with which the house was fired (as the prisoner stated his supposition at the time maliciously), his depositing of a few private papers and quills over the privy, and of his burying a quantity of copy books of no great value in his garden, planting over them a flower for better concealment. It was proved, however, that the prisoner's plate and watch, which might have been more probably removed, were burnt, and that he had actually sent for the latter on the evening of the fire to the house of a neighbour where he had been visiting, and where he had forgetfully left it. The prisoner had immediately before the fire, been in town to transfer insurance of 50l. upon a cottage to a further security of his furniture; but that cottage it was proved he had before sold. He then stated to his friend, the secretary to the insurance office, that he was afraid his house would be burnt, in consequence of the incendiary spirit of the neighbourhood, and always stated to those to whom he told the story of the fire a presentiment, which possessed him on the evening of the fire that the casualty would happen. It was proved by the prisoner's brother, the Rev. Richard Bingham, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, and Magistrate for the county of Hants; and Captain Joseph Bingham, R. N. that the prisoner's books and furniture were worth from good to 1000l. and that he was in far from distressed circumstances, otherwise he would have applied to the former brother, as he had before done, and always been relieved, and that the latter brother had lately laid down a large sum to free the prisoner from his embarrassments, upon the positive assurance that the prisoner had told his brother the extent of his debts; and was made a free and happy man. Many of the prisoner's neighbours and servants also spoke of the value of his furniture, linen, &c.

The prisoner on this occasion also read a written defence, and the Learned Chief Baron recapitulated and commented on the whole of the evidence, adopting the prisoner's expression, that he must have been mad to have committed the crime of which he was charged, if the testimony of his Hon. Brothers were to be at all credited. The Jury found the prisoner—Not Guilty. The trial of these indictments lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till nearly 8 at night.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The stud of the late Duke of GRAFTON was sold by auction at Newmarket on Tuesday and Wednesday last, produced the following sums:

Morel - - - - -	620	Gs.
Whalebone - - - - -	1420	
Cult by Walton, 3 years old - - -	630	
Br. to Morel, do. - - - - -	440	
TWO YEARS OLD.		
Sister to Fairy - - - - -	150	Gs.
Filly by Haphazard - - - - -	90	
Br. to Whalebone - - - - -	50	
Colt by Sorecerer - - - - -	220	
Colt by Waxy - - - - -	510	
Brother to Morel - - - - -	200	
YEARLINGS.		
Colt by Sorecerer - - - - -	210	Gs.
Colt by Pioneer - - - - -	190	
Filly by Walton - - - - -	155	
Filly by Waxy - - - - -	100	
Sister to Fairy - - - - -	125	
BROOD MARES.		
Hornby Lass - - - - -	910	Gs.
Minton - - - - -	83	
Lombago - - - - -	175	
Rattle - - - - -	205	
Gariand with C. foal by Waxy 170		
Blackberry, ditto - - - - -	160	
Own Sister to Whalebone - - - - -	280	

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

Dated 26th July 1811
G. LEIGHLER,
PAS. De SILVA,
EXECUTORS

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor-in-Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

The Bombay Theatre, after a long interval of silence, opened on Wednesday night with the representation of the WHEEL OF FORTUNE. We congratulate the settlement on the fair promise it affords of an active revival of the Drama.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in Bombay contains so much good sense & useful observation, on a subject peculiarly interesting to those who hope once again to dwell in the blessed land of their forefathers, that we shall make no apology for its insertion.

"Under your present separation from your amiable partner and children you are constantly, no doubt, under the most painful anxiety about them, and ever anticipating the wished for moment of embarking to join them; but that you may not do so precipitately, under the expectation of being able to live in a style of ease and comfort, in this Country, on such an income as we are apt erroneously to calculate, as sufficient, prior to our leaving India, I shall, my dear friend, give you, or at least endeavour to do so, correct ideas, on this subject, not only from the experience which I have myself acquired (for you must know I am married and have three fancy boys) but also from the information I have from time to time obtained from my friends. Persons who went to India at the period we did, do not readily credit what they hear from those who have gone out a few years since, of the exorbitant expences of living in England, and even now you may be inclined to think you will be able to enjoy an easy independency, much under the sum I shall state as requisite; but should you return under this opinion, you will not fail to regret that you had not remained a little longer, for I assure you, most of those whom I have met with from India, repent their having quitted it, at the time they did, and which they would not have done, had they been acquainted with the real state of things—I shall commence with your House—the purchase of one (i. e. a lease for 99 years) in any of the pleasant and New Streets in the West end of the Town, will be about £2,000, and will be subject to a ground rent of about £17—this house, after you debit it with the interest of the purchase money, and add to it the taxes, poor rates &c. &c. will stand you near £200 a year; if you should not purchase, but take a house on a common lease, your rent will amount to about the same sum—very good houses, 'tis true, in the old yet genteel Streets of Westminster may be had for about £40, less rent than such as are situated in the new parts of the Town, but the latter situations are infinitely preferable and would be more agreeable to you, as most of those from India, who reside in London, have there fixed themselves—To furnish your house completely, will require checks on your Banker, to the amount of £1100, allowing you bring with you from India, Table and Bed Linen; and when I state this sum, you must, before you begin to order any thing, have the advice of some inhabitant of the Town, who knows well how to purchase to advantage, and who can recommend an upholsterer and other Tradesmen, who are reasonable in their charges, or this sum will be exceeded; for every article, particularly in the upholstery line, is expensive beyond what you can possibly imagine—The servants, requisite for your house, will here be young children and cook; and the maintenance of your family with such an establishment will not be less than £1400, and may cost you £1,500 a year, including your rent at about £200, your Income Tax at £150, leaving £1050, to £1,150 for all household expences, clothing for yourselves and children, education of your children, medical attendance, charities, contingencies &c. and the sum for education you must expect to be increased as your children grow up—To furnish your cellar, will cost you, about £250, admitting you bring with you from India, two pipes of Madeira, the duties on which are £48.15 per pipe, besides other charges of moving &c. It is therefore I think better to buy here, at £150 the pipe—Port Wine is £100 to £110—Wine is certainly a very expensive article in this Country and for which reason it is drank of with great moderation—With the stock in your cellar, which I have mentioned, the replenishing of it will stand you (and which I have included in your general disbursements) about £50 annually, if you are moderate; for be assured, that, upon £1400 or 1500 a year, with children growing up, you must not think of seeing much dinner company—two or three intimate friends sitting down to merely a family dinner, with a trifling addition, is the most pleasant way in which I think you can see your friends; for, if a man launches out, with dinner company in London, the expences are incalculable, for though bread, beef and mutton are only doubled in price within a few years since, yet fish, poultry, game &c. are unproportionably dear, especially in Winter, when in London they frequently demand 12 shillings for a pair of fowls, and, in the Season for Turbot, I have paid 18 shillings for a small one to dine five persons; you may therefore have some idea of the exorbitant prices for the delicacies of the Table—A carriage, should you think of sporting one, will stand you £200 a year. The estimate of the expences of living, which I have just given, is calculated for the mercenary of London, and from what I know of your sentiments and habits, is as low, as you will be enabled according to your ideas of ease and comfort to live on; indeed I know you could not be happy there, upon a more capricious income, but as London, although prodigiously overgrown (for the propriety of the Kingdom) does not yet cover the map of England, there are many other towns, which you may think desirable to live in, or in the immediate vicinity of. Amongst these, Bath takes the lead, as a place of fashion and much to be desired, from their very high rents, living in it, is nearly, if not full, as dear, as in London, which I experienced in spending a winter

in it, yet those settled in Bath, who purchase or take houses on long leases, may enjoy the same comforts, that are to be had in London, at about one fourth less; and if we take generally all other considerable towns, we may live in them, very genteely, for about one third less than in London. Should the blessing of Peace be known again, in our time, which I think we cannot entertain the most distant idea of, whilst this arch villain Buonaparte retains his present power over the continent of Europe, we shall be relieved of the income tax, which is a grievous, as well as odious one, and many of the necessities of life, may be reduced, though not much, in price; the advantages, therefore, that may result from a peace ought not to be anticipated by a man, who is returning from India. After this detail, I am ready to answer the question, which you will be anxious to put to me, can every man who lives with ease and comfort in England afford to spend the income, which you state is requisite for us Indians? I answer, every man does not as much, who lives in the manner, in which, I have previously remarked, you would wish to live; for persons, after a long residence in India, imbibe ideas, which are detrimental to their happiness on their return home; for eight, perhaps, out of ten, do not bring with them, fortunes, by any means adequate to enable them to live in the same easy style, that they have been accustomed to, in India, and we are so much the children of habit, that we cannot change, but by very slow degrees, nor foreign comforts, that have been enjoyed for twenty years, without feeling very sensibly the privation of them. At a such distance, you will, naturally, wish to learn, the causes, that in eighteen years have led to these increased expences in living, for within this period every article with the exception of the manufactures in Cotton, has been doubled in price—the causes generally assigned are, the increased taxes, duties &c. upon every article, not only of luxury, but of necessity—rapid strides, in luxury, have also been instrumental in aiding the effect, but that which in my mind, has operated, with much more force than all the other causes combined, is the depreciation of money, arising from a most extensive circulation of paper, issuing not only from the Bank of England, but also from above seven hundred Country Banks; so that, without a guinea, to be seen, we have in circulation a paper currency of more than fifty two millions—from this enormous evil a progressive depreciation of what we term money must continue to the very serious injury of all those who are retired from business and deriving their incomes from the Funds or other personal property; but this evil does not reach the landed interest, at least but temporarily for in proportion to the depreciation of money, Land, as a standard, will rise, as it uniformly has, since the effects of which I am speaking have been produced. To meet and counteract this growing evil, together with the increase of taxes which we must expect (though most people, think that Ministry have attained the maximum of taxation) from the continuation of the arduous contest in which we are engaged, I shall deem it prudent with an increasing family to live, so much within my income, as to have a fund applicable to the exigencies arising from the evils I have mentioned, as pressing upon us. To form a proper estimate of the income you will require, to support the fortune you bring with you, or should remit to this country, you must not calculate upon a higher interest in the Funds than 4 or 4½ per cent; India Bonds are 10 per cent on whatever may be your net income; and this will be exacted, whether you derive it from property in India, or even in the moon; for it is a tax, which no persons who are settled can possibly evade, nor even those who move about, if they have property in the funds; for the tax is deducted at the Bank on paying the half yearly dividends—If you should invest your money on mortgage securities, still, it will only pay 4½ clear of the tax as the other half per cent, is just the amount of it—If you should purchase Land, certainly the best security, it will not pay more than 3 very rarely 3½ per cent clear of the tax—These are the only ways in which money can safely be invested but there are other ways of employing it and getting from it, a higher interest, such as in various Canal Shares, Dock Shares, Shares in Copper Companies and many other Trading Companies, which pay an interest of 7, 8 and 10 per cent, but in all these, there is a risk, which a person with a family and retired from business would rather avoid, for a less, but secure interest; at least he should not, I think, place more than a small part of his property in such concerns. If you should leave your property in the Company's Funds, in India, you will of course obtain a higher interest, than can, as securely, be had here, but I would not advise your leaving more than a moiety, as when relied upon an income you will feel easier from having the greater part of your property on the spot instead of having it at such a distance from you."

Amount of Tradesmen's Bills for a family consisting of 6 persons in London.		
House Rent, Taxes, Poor Rates, &c. &c.	£	200
Income Tax pay		150
Coal Merchant's Bill and Wood,		45
Butcher's Bill,		100
Baker's do.		52
Brewer's do.		20
Grocer's do.		30
Green Grocer's do.		25
Oil Man's do.		10
Cheese-monger's do Butter, Milk, Eggs, &c.		38
Candies, Soap, Oil, &c.		25
Servants wages, say three		48
Clothing for yourselves and Children whilst young,		130
Livery for Footman		10
Education of Children whilst young		200

Wine 0
Washing 49

£ 1108

Fifth Monger's Bill.

Poulterer's do.

Contingencies, such as Medical Attendance, Coach Hire, Public Places, Summer Excursions, and a hundred small expences too numerous to mention.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. P. Kemp, European Regiment.—Ensign Sutherland.—Lieut. B. Lortimer, B. E. R.—Lieut. John Sherriff, 2, B. G. R.—Lieut. James Sherriff, E. R.

DEPARTURES.—Surgeon Thomas Palmer.—Lieut. N. Tannet,—2, B. 2, R.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Acteon* touched at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 7th of July; and during her stay there, it appears, that, not only the Marquis of Ely (as stated in our extra paper of last week,) but all the ships of the outward bound China fleet had arrived at that station. The Fleet consisted of the following ships under the command of His Majesty's Frigate Indefatigable, Captain Broughton; viz. the *Ceres*, *Perseverance*, *Charles Grant*, *Marquis of Ely*, *Warley*, *Warren Hastings*, *Dorsetshire*, *Scalby Castle* and *Lowther Castle*. The above ships had been detained for a considerable time at Port-Francis, for the purpose of taking on board a battalion of His Majesty's 60th Foot, destined for the Cape. They had ultimately failed however on the 8th of April, without any troops.

The Company's ships for India, did not fail at the same time with the ships for China; but still remained at St. Helena, when the *Acteon* came away.

His Majesty's Ship *Bonne Citoyenne*, and the *H. C. Packet Camperdown*, were, at the when the *Acteon* touched there the *H. C. ship Alexander* from Madras, arrived at that station on the 9th or 10th of July. The *Georgiana* reached Simon's Bay on the 2d, and failed for England on the 17th of June.

Lord Caledon, it is stated, had returned to England on the *Caracoa Frigate*.

An earthquake was experienced at the Cape, early in June. On this occasion, the ground opened at a short distance from the Castle, and several private houses sustained considerable damage.

The late advices from St. Helena mention the arrival at that island of the following ships, in the end of May or beginning of June last; viz. *H. M. ship Belliqueux*, with the homeward-bound convoy of 7 China ships; the *H. C. ships Earl St. Vincent* and *Thomas Grenville* from Bengal and Ceylon; the *Exeter* from Bombay; the *Ceylon* and *Windham* from the Isle of France; and the *Union* and *Marchioness of Exeter* store-ships, outward-bound to Calcutta. His Majesty's Frigate *Menelaus*, from England the 17th of March, had also reached St. Helena.

When we noticed in our last extra publication, the arrival of the *H. C. homeward-bound Extra ship Sovereign* at St. Helena, we ought also to have mentioned, that the *Midas* was in company. Both ships left the island for England on the 20th of March.

Calcutta Intelligence

SEPTEMBER 2.

By late letters from Penang, received in the course of last week; we have advices, but not very precise or authentic, of the arrival of another French Squadron in these seas. This information was brought to Penang, by the *Tweed* (a small vessel belonging to Mr. Carnegie of that settlement,) which arrived there from the eastward on the 27th of last month. While the *Tweed* was lying at Lingon, an Arab vessel arrived there, after a voyage of only seven days from Cheribon on the coast of Java; the *Nacoda* of which stated to Captain Smith, that seven French Frigates each having on board 250 soldiers, had arrived at Sourabaya. These Frigates had failed from France, with the intention of proceeding to the Mauritius; but finding that island in our possession, had steered on for Java. The *Nacoda* said, that he himself had seen the seven ships, at anchor in Sourabaya Bay.

It is added, that the Frigates in question were distinct from and exclusive of the four ships, which were seen standing out from Sourabaya by the boats crew of the *Drake*. But, notwithstanding it is so stated, we are strongly inclined to suspect, both from the manner in which the story is related, and from the channel by which it has come, that it refers in fact to one and the same Squadron.

We are happy to learn, that, when the above Arab vessel failed from Cheribon, no accounts had been received there of the capture of the *Drake*. There is every reason therefore to conclude, that she had outstripped or evaded her pursuers.

The *Drake*, it is said, had taken fourteen sail of gun-boats, and other craft, off the coast of Java.

We are not precisely informed, from whence the *Tweed* had come, nor what course she had steered, previous to the visit to Lingon. But we have reason to know, that her Commander delivered at Penang a letter, dated the 22d of June, from the Captain of His Majesty's ship *Hullar*, which he met with at sea, and which was then in company with the *Lion* proceeding to reinforce the naval part of the expedition off the coast of Java. Accounts from Bencoolen, dated the 26 of July, mention, that a few days before, the ships of war above mentioned had watered at that settlement, and afterwards failed in prosecution of their voyage. And we believe, they have since been seen steering from Bencoolen to the straits of Sunda.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council, in the Military Department.

PORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council, has received with sentiments of the deepest concern, the melancholy intelligence of the decease of the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, on the morning of the 11th ultimo.

On this afflicting occasion, The Vice President in Council obeys the dictates of individual feeling, as well as of public duty, in expressing his admiration of those long and memorable services, and of those eminent public and private virtues, which conspicuously distinguish the conduct of the late lamented Governor in the exercise of the arduous and important functions of his elevated station, which justly secured to him the applause, respect, and esteem of his superiors in authority, and have rendered his decease a subject of public regret and concern, and a source of deep and lasting private sorrow.

Ordered, that as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Duncan, fifty-six minute guns, corresponding with the number of the years of the Deceased, be fired this Afternoon from the Ramparts of Fort William, the Flag being hoisted half-mast.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

CAPE.

"On the 7th June we had a smart shock of an Earthquake, which did some mischief, and alarmed us all exceedingly. It happened precisely at noon. I chanced to be that moment on the wharf, with a number of gentlemen, looking at a Whale that had come pretty close in shore. The swell in the Bay and the surf were suddenly observed to be very heavy; this was instantly followed by loud noise, as if a number of pieces of cannon had been fired under ground, with a smart crackling, like volleys of musketry—the shock immediately succeeded, which seemed to lift up the wharf piles from their foundations, and to throw them back with force. The vibrations lasted three or four seconds. This Earthquake is considered fully as violent as that which occurred here about eighteen months ago; among the houses it has done more damage than the former; the flowerpots and other ornaments placed on the top of several buildings, were thrown down, and many of the walls rent from top to bottom—most providentially not one human life has been lost.

"We had another shock on the 19th June, but much less severe than that in the earlier part of the month. These repetitions of this unwelcome phenomenon have alarmed the inhabitants very much, more particularly from their occurrence in the winter season, when we consider ourselves as secure against these awful visitations."

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

SEPTEMBER 4th.

Lieutenant Parker, of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, to be Quarter Master, vice Outlaw.

Lieutenant T. Cox, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master of Brigade in Travancore.

Lieutenant Foote, 7th Regiment N. I. to proceed, to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant B. Baker, Madras European Regiment, to remain at Calcutta, for a further period, on sick certificate.

Captain Moodie, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I., to remain at the Mauritius for one year, from the present date, for the purpose of adjusting the prize account.

Captain C. F. Smyth, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I., to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant Outlaw, 3d Regiment Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Milton, the horse-dealer, has engaged to drive four blood horses in a *chaise-marine* 15 miles in 43 minutes. The race will be attempted about the middle of May next; the road not yet fixed upon. A great deal of betting has already taken place; one bet is 100 guineas to 1000, that Milton performs his task in 45 minutes. The deposit was paid down on Sunday; the wager is for 100 guineas a side.

At the Great Sessions held at Wells, for the county of Monmouth, there was no prisoner for trial. In the course of the examination of a witness, in an action for slander (Davies v. Jones), the Court was convulsed with laughter. It came out, that a man and his son, in the township of Trewern, were at midnight stealing wheat from a barn; and after they had put into a bag as much as they could carry away, the father asked the son, who they should have to help them up with it? The son replied—"Oh! the Devil will help us." Immediately a sweep, who frequents the neighbourhood, and who was taking his repose in the barn, jumped up and exclaimed, "I'll help you." The terrified robbers instantly ran away.

The dignity of a Baronet will be conferred on the gallant Captain Maurice. The Garrison of Anhalt was composed entirely of Royal Marines, an invaluable corps, who, on shore as well as afloat, have so often distinguished themselves.

General Calvert is mentioned as the successor of Sir James Craig, in the chief command of the army in North America; and Sir George Prevost is mentioned as the new Commander in Chief in the West Indies, vice the veteran Sir George Beckwith.

In addition to the fleet that is to be under the command of Sir James Saumarez in the Baltic, a squadron, consisting of several line-of-battle ships, frigates, and sloops, is to be put under the orders of Admiral Young, lately commanding at Plymouth, who is to hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief in the North Sea.

The Hull merchants state that for the last three years hundreds of thousands of tons of foreign shipping have been employed in the Baltic trade, the owners of which have obtained three times more freight than is usually paid to British ships. By this system we are paying millions a year to hostile foreigners to become the carriers of goods, and thus encouragement is withheld from building additional ships, and from employing a proportionate increase of British seamen. A hardy race of seamen are thus trained up in the North and on the Baltic coasts, which seamen, the subjects of hostile governments, get an accurate knowledge of our coasts and all our principal ports.

They recommend the Board of Trade to put an entire end to the trade, by refusing to grant any more Licences for the importation of goods in foreign ships from those ports where the British flag is excluded, and to prohibit entirely all commercial intercourse with them till British ships are again admitted into their ports.

There was a meeting at Lloyd's on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Special Committee appointed to oppose the Marine Insurance Bill, and for adopting such Resolutions as should appear expedient. At twelve o'clock Mr. Vaux took the chair, and after the different Reports and Resolutions had been read by the Secretary, Mr. Bery moved, that a piece of plate be presented by the Subscribers to Mr. Joseph Marriot, for his indefatigable exertions, and uniform opposition to the Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 9.

PAY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Captain Bennet said, that the present unfavourable state of the exchange operated to injuriously to the Officers of the Navy serving on foreign stations, as to convince him of the justice and expediency of some new regulation. It appeared to him that the best mode of redressing the evil would be to put them, with respect to the receipt of their pay, on the same footing as the army. Unaccustomed as he was to public speaking, he should not trespass on the time of the House, except to state that he had understood his motion would be opposed by his Majesty's Ministers. What the grounds of that opposition would be, he did not know, but he had trusted that the subject might, at least, be referred to a Committee. He should therefore move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Act of the 35th of his Majesty, so far as it related to bills drawn on the Navy Office by Officers serving abroad in the Navy.

Mr. Yorke declared that his satisfaction would be as great as that of the Honourable and Gallant Officer in promoting the comfort or advantage of a class of men who so well deserved every thing they could receive at their hands [great cheer]. The Honourable Officer had, however, made rather an incorrect statement, in saying that the Admiralty had refused what he now called on the House to do. The Admiralty had no power to make alterations in an Act of Parliament. An Act was passed in 1793, giving to naval officers, from the rank of Admiral to that of Lieutenant, the power of drawing for their pay in quarterly bills on the Admiralty. Before that time they were under the necessity of drawing for it on their agents, at a discount of 5 per cent. He believed they were then, as they ought to be, satisfied, and were grateful for the new arrangement. In the years 1801 and 2, it happened that many great operations were going on in the Mediterranean, and that the exchange was then as much against this country as it was at present, viz. between 25 and 30 per cent. There was then the most perfect patience and forbearance on the part of the Officers, and the inconveniences were gradually got over. The Officers of the army took the pay at a fixed rate, always reckoning the dollar at 4s. 6d. A rise in the foreign exchange would be at ended with detrimental effects to them, but it could not be expected that they would then have any claims in consequence of this to be reimbursed by the country. Beside, however the varying and fluctuating nature of the exchange, it should be considered that there were advantages in the Navy, in point of lodging and accommodation, that were not possessed by the army. If the Honourable Officer's motion was acceded to, there would be an expense thrown upon the country of not less than 25,000l. for the fleets in the Mediterranean alone. But the measure must be then extended to all other foreign stations, and perhaps to the seamen themselves. The inconvenience of the present state of things would be less felt if it induced officers to draw fewer bills, and rather to use their prize-money, than draw at a great disadvantage for their pay. By making them an additional allowance, equivalent to the loss on the exchange, the House would do that which would tend to increase the general evil in the present want of bullion to send out of the country. They might too, in such case, be tempted to become money-brokers, by exchanging dollars which they had received at par for bills. Upon these various grounds, he trusted the House would consider that the evil was of a nature, and attended with circumstances that rendered it inexpedient to entertain the measure proposed by the Honourable and Gallant Officer.

Mr. Whitbread acknowledged that the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) at the head of the Admiralty, had been such as to merit his commendation and the commendation of the country. He was, however, disappointed at the arguments with which he sought to oppose the motion of the Honourable and Gallant Officer. His Honourable Friend had never meant to say that the Admiralty had the power of acceding to his suggestions, but he had meant to say, that if it had espoused and sanctioned them, its recommendation would have had its effect in that House. The Right Hon. Gentleman had introduced much extraneous matter, and had talked about the seamen, as if the seamen drew bills for their pay. The object of the motion was to go into a Committee, to consider of the Act of 1793, and it was a strange reason for opposing it, that the same evil existed in 1801, as if the length of its duration was a justification of its continuance. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that the Navy had advantages of accommodation not possessed by the Army; but was he not aware that these comparative advantages were all taken into the account when the relative amount of the pay was first settled? As to the prospect of the inconvenience being got over, even admitting that, it was a poor consolation to the officers now serving in the Mediterranean, many of whom, if rumour was correct, were shortly to be changed, that though they suffered a loss of 25 or 30 per cent. while employed in fighting the battles of their country, their successors would probably not labour under a similar or equal inconvenience. The Right Honourable Gentleman had partly founded himself on the expense that would be incurred by putting the Navy Officers in this respect on the same footing as the Army. Was an expense comparatively so trifling, and which might probably be easily saved in some other branch of the Navy Estimates, to be put in the scale with the just interests and honest claims of a set of men who were in a peculiar manner the boast and the beloved of the nation? [Hear! Hear!] The Right Hon. Gentleman had seemed to say that the evil might reach the officers of the navy to be frugal. There could be no doubt that if you take away from a man twenty-five pounds who had one hundred, every year, you incalculably very forcibly the necessity of greater frugality. But he apprehended that the officers, being entitled to their pay, had also a right to dispose of it in their own way. Then the Right Honourable Gentleman said, this would turn them all into money-brokers.—

Here Mr. Croker observed, "Not all."

Mr. Whitbread resumed.—There are then in the Honourable Gentleman's estimation some splendid exceptions. To me it is utterly incredible that even with this *obiter dictum* of the Honourable Gentleman, such an imputation can be well founded, or that men characteristically heedless of their pecuniary interests; except when attacking the vessels of the enemy, are likely to be seduced by any consideration of ignoble self. I ask the House for no more than justice on the behalf of these gallant men; I ask them only not to impose on them a fine for repairing to those stations to which they have been ordered in the service of their country.

Then, said the Right Honourable Gentleman, on an unfavourable exchange the officers on foreign stations

would draw for their prize money.—[No! from the Ministerial side.]—He really did not know then what the Right Honourable Gentleman meant, unless it was that by taking more of the prize money on foreign stations the unfavourable exchange against this country would be increased.—Expressions of dissent from the Ministerial Bench.—Well then, if it was not that he most really contended his ignorance of the Right Honourable Gentleman's meaning. The Right Honourable Gentleman said, that he trusted to the forbearance of the Navy Officers, and hoped that they would bear their present difficulties in the same way as they bore before them had already done. He added, that the army were exposed to similar inconveniences, and that at one time in particular they suffered from the dollar being at so low a rate as four four shillings and six pence; but the time must have been very short indeed when the army suffered any difficulties of this nature, and that time had been long gone by. The sufferings of the navy, however, had been long, and were still going on; and that the grievance would be removed without the interference of Parliament, no man could hope for. That the public would be satisfied with this additional expense he could not for a moment hesitate; and therefore he hoped that the Honourable Gentleman would take the sense of the House on this motion, that the names of those ought to be recorded by whom it was supported.

Mr. Croker said, the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down had not refuted any one of the arguments of the Right Hon. Gentleman who preceded him; and on one or two occasions had shown that he completely misunderstood him. On one of these occasions, after a long tirade, he had felt the necessity of confessing his ignorance of what, perhaps, every body in the House but himself completely understood. He rose at present to take notice of an unfair construction that had been attempted to be put upon his meaning, when the Honourable Gentleman first charged his Right Honourable Friend with having said, that all the Officers of the Navy would become money-brokers; and then attempted to convert his (Mr. Croker's) dissent into an expression of some splendid exceptions. The expressions made use of by his Right Honourable Friend, which he (Mr. Croker) repeated, were very different from those assigned to him by the Honourable Gentleman; and he had no right, therefore, by affixing on him what he called an *obiter dictum*, to put what he must call a calumnious construction on his sentiments.

Mr. Whitbread explained.

Mr. Rofe, while he was willing to allow, that no human beings were more entitled to the consideration of the House than the officers of the Navy, could not bring himself to accede to the motion. There certainly was great hardship at present experienced by the officers on foreign stations; but he did not see how it would admit of an easy remedy. It was but fair also to state, that if the Exchange was against them on some stations it was in their favour on others. In Jamaica, for instance, the exchange was twelve or thirteen per cent. in their favour. The Army Establishment was on a different footing from the Navy; a Pay-master every where accompanied the Army. To put the Navy on the same footing with the Army would require a new establishment at the Navy Office. He hoped that in giving his vote against the Committee, he should not be suspected of wishing to throw difficulties in the way of the relief of the Navy.

Mr. Horner bore testimony to the high sense that was every where entertained of the exertions of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Rofe) in behalf of the Navy. On the present occasion he had no difficulty in voting for going into a Committee, though in general he was averse to motions of this sort originating in the House; not because the House was not the proper place for a redress of the grievances of the Army and Navy, but because it behoved them to be in general rather behind Ministers in all questions relating to the pay of our land and sea forces. He thought a case had been sufficiently made out of the injury sustained by the officers on foreign stations, and he saw no good reason why that injury should not be attempted to be remedied. He should pass by the arguments, which could certainly hardly be seriously meant, relative to broking.—It such a suspicion could ever be entertained, the extent would not admit of its being looked on in a dangerous light. The extent of the additional expense was a main consideration for the House. The Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Yorke) has stated that the whole yearly additional sum requisite for the Mediterranean would not exceed 30,000l. To this sum neither the House nor the Right Honourable Gentleman could have any serious objection; but the greatest difficulty would be to apply this sum. If the question should need finally lead to a new establishment, it might be difficult to accede to it; but it did strike him, though he might be merely exposing his ignorance on the subject, that some arrangement might be adopted at the Navy Office, without having recourse to new establishments. He threw out a hint how far it might be possible to distribute the addition under the head of loss on exchange.

Mr. Huskisson could not see that a case was made out for Parliamentary interference. It was true, as was stated by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) that there were periods when the army have suffered in a similar way. He could bear testimony to such periods in his time, and he particularly remembered the case of the Dollars. He thought it was proper for the House first to enquire whether the unfavourable exchange was owing to temporary causes; or whether it arose from circumstances connected with the nature of the currency of this country. In the first case, the attempt to remedy the inconvenience would give rise to greater inconvenience. It was proper at all events first to inquire into the cause of the difficulties. It was impossible to look to the Mediterranean only; they must look to the whole extent of what they were going into. If it was necessary to remit bullion, how was it to be procured; for if 30 or 35 per cent was paid for it, it would come to the same thing as the loss on the bill. The motion was therefore, he thought, premature. He then went upon a defence of the practice of officers remitting part of their pay, when paid abroad, to their families at home, which could never be looked upon in the light of broking, though by this means 4s. 6d. might be converted into 6s. He wished the gallant officer to suspend his motion till the causes of the present fall of exchange should have come under the consideration of the House.

Captain Bennet said, the Navy had been now four years suffering from this grievance; how long then, he asked, were they still to suffer from the commercial

system of the Gentlemen on the other side of the House? He had frequently heard of the cold calculations of the Cabinet. The Memorials of the Navy Officers had been repeatedly passed over in silence. How long, he asked, were they to suffer under this cold-blooded system? Were he to be alone on this question, he should still feel it to be his duty to divide the House.—He saw clearly, however, that the Administration would be successful. They would not state, however, that the repeated Memorials of the Navy Officers on foreign stations had remained unnoticed. He mentioned the different diminutions which the income of the Officers of the Navy had suffered from Income Tax, &c.; and then asked with what propriety the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) could call them money-brokers? He never imagined, more than at that moment, the want of the powers of eloquence, that he might express his indignant feelings at that insinuation. Nothing but imperious necessity could have induced him, inexperienced as he was, to come forward with the motion; but having once made it, he would take the sense of the House on it.

Mr. Yorke and Captain Bennet mutually explained. Mr. H. Thorton opposed the motion as explained. Sir C. M. Burrell, said, the Officers of the Navy had been ill used by the House, in the deduction which had been made from their shares of Prize Money, merely for the sake of popularity.

Admiral Harvey stated his determination to vote for a Committee.

Mr. Whitbread was proceeding to state, that if it was the sense of the House that the motion was premature, he should move the previous question; when—

The Speaker told him, that having already delivered himself in the House, he was precluded from the motion.

Mr. Whitbread then said, if any Member should move the previous question, he would vote with him.

Mr. Adam then moved the previous question. Mr. Whitbread said, he should vote for the previous question, on an understanding that he should have the support of those Gentlemen afterwards in favour of the motion, who objected to it at present as premature. It was not their intention he should now vote for the motion.

Mr. Huskisson considered the pledge required by the Honourable Gentlemen as rather extraordinary. He had said that it would be proper for the House to consider the question of the depreciation in all its bearings. Mr. Horner thought there was no necessity for any inquiry previous to the motion, as the House was bound to indemnify the Navy Officers for their loss.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to vote for the previous question, as the most graceful way of getting quit of the motion. He took notice of the expression of cold-blooded feeling and cold calculation, which he contended, were only calculated to excite irritation. He then took notice of the inconsistency of an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) who had stirred up a Learned Friend of his (Mr. Adam), to move the previous question, on a promise of supporting him, and then declared that he would not support him, unless the motion should be afterwards supported by certain other Honourable Members. If he therefore should vote against his Learned Friend, he (Mr. Percival) should vote for him.

Sir J. Newport said it was the duty of the House to fulfil their engagements to the Navy, and when they promised them twenty shillings to pay them the whole of that twenty shillings. Why should the Channel Fleet receive their full pay while the Mediterranean Fleet were suffering a heavy deduction?

Mr. Adam said he should support the previous question.

Captain Bennet said he had no objection to this mode of disposing of the question.

The motion was then put, and was got the better of by the previous question, without a division.

VARIETIES.

MR. WINDHAM.

"The little piece before us, is not only the work of one of the finest geniuses, and most honourable men that the world ever saw, but it is almost the last memorial by which his splendid talents and many virtues have left themselves to be remembered. The age which has witnessed the eclipse of the ancient splendour and independence of Europe, seems also to be that in which the Heroic Race of England is doomed to become extinct and to perish. The mighty minds of Burke and Fox, and Pitt, and Nelson, have been withdrawn, in our own times, from the degraded scene of our affairs; and almost the last star in that great constellation set at the death of Mr. Windham—a death which has deprived his country of its most perfect model of a Gentleman, and left friends and enemies to deplore that generous and romantic gallantry of feeling, which gave a certain chivalrous elevation to all his views and actions;—those beautiful accomplishments which embellished the whole society in which he lived; that fine and graceful wit, which fascinated those who were most adverse to his principles, and bound, as with a spell, the very men who were most aware of its seductions,—that high tempered honour and unfettered purity which were never questioned even by the calumniating zealots of reform, and emerged unspotted even from their monstrous alliance with the creatures of corruption. A better opportunity, we hope, will soon arise, for attempting to delineate the intellectual character of this extraordinary person. But it is not without its use, even at present, to dwell a little upon some of its most singular features;—on the strange opposition which seemed occasionally to subsist between his genius and his opinions—his principles and his prejudices. It is an act, indeed, of essential justice to the public, to endeavour to counteract any errors that may have been spread abroad under the sanction of that respected name;—to prescribe bounds to an admiration, which can only be carried to excess when it confounds his character and his accomplishments with his tenets;—and, above all, to unmask the mean arts of those priests of corruption, who would trick out their idol in his mantle, and shield themselves behind the authority of one, who was not their bitterest enemy only because he could not be persuaded to believe in their iniquities,—who of all the men that ever lived in the world of politics, viewed public profligacy, and every sort of baseness, with the greatest loathing and abhorrence." [Edinburgh Review, No. 34, pag. 153.]

(Continued after the Poetry.)

PROLOGUE

SPOKEN AT THE REPRESENTATION

OF

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

How the kingdoms round, beneath the gloom
Of Indian superstition's raven plume,
Quiescent rest, and every nobler art
To exalt the soul, or form the grief worn heart,
Sleep in their embryo, till some Godlike power,
(As night's stern shadows yield at morning hour,)
With foul all jealous, for his country's name
Shall fan the spark, and rouse the latent flame,
In lofty strains heroic deeds rehearse,
Or weave to madd'ning tales the impassioned verse,
Or show the world upon the historic stage,
What India was in her remotest age,
Ere Albion, mighty Empress of the Main,
Stretched o'er these boundless fields her wide domain;
Then will be shown the terror and dismay
Of flight and slaughter on the fields of Aïssa,
Where Wellfleet rode victorious, and the cry
Of charging squadrons rent the vaulted sky;
Wellfleet, who grasps the thunderbolts of fate,
Britannia's pride, her foeman's dread and hate,
Reckless champion of a falling state,!!
And as the Arts here wait the awakening voice
That bids them rise, and bids the world rejoice,
Lo erst they slept in Albion's earlier age,
Ere Shakspere rose, or Garrick trod the stage;
But when those splendid fons of science thone,
Truth, genius, inspiration all their own,
Then first the comic or heroic muse
Were seen arrayed in their own native hues;
Then was an audience taught to weep or glow
At joys ideal, or at mimic woe;
And oh! if erst could the prowess give
On this our stage, to bid our Poet live
E'en where I stand, should Garrick's genius shine
His powers, his action, and his utterance mine,
'Twas e'er each sentence bordered on its close
The roof might echo with your warm applause;
Here many an exile from his native shore
Lays on the scene on which he smiled before,
Whilst busy memory wakes the happy day
E're from those much loved scenes he bent his way
As some Epistle from a long lost friend
Our scene joy's currents thro, his heart shall send;
To you ye fair with confidence I look,
Deem ye that confidence deserves rebuke?
You ne'er were known to mock the pleasing toil
When long directed to obtain your smile;
This our poor effort should your favor crown
Our next perchance in ay left deserve your frown,
Britannia's Oak which braves the storms and seas
Was first the twig that trembled in the breeze.

(Continued from the third Page.)

THE PRESIDENT HENAULT AND MAD.

DU. DEFFAND.

"The President Henault is one of the persons of whom mention is often made in these letters, though less frequently, perhaps, than might have been expected, considering that he had been the lover of Mad. du Deffand in her youth under friend afterwards. He is chiefly known, with us, by the *Abregé Chronologique*, of which he is the author; but in his lifetime, he had other claims to celebrity. Voltaire addresses him.

*Henault, fameux par vos soupers
Et votre Chronologie, &c.*

We have met with an anecdote of Mad. du Deffand and the President, in a small volume printed at Paris, but never published. The story is said to be perfectly authentic; and the moral of it is so good that we cannot refuse it a place.—They were both complaining, one day, of the continual interruptions which they met with from the Society in which they lived. "How happy would one be," said the Marquise, "to have a whole day to ourselves!" They agreed to try whether this was not possible; and at last found a small apartment in the Tuilleries, belonging to a friend, which was unoccupied, and where they prepared to meet. They arrived, accordingly, in separate conveyances about eleven in the forenoon; appointed their carriages to return at twelve at night; and ordered dinner from a *traiteur*. The morning was passed entirely to the satisfaction of both, in the effusions of love and friendship. "If every day," said the one to the other, "were to be like this, life would be too short." Dinner came; and before four o'clock, sentiment had given place to gaiety and wit. About six, the Marquise looked at the clock. "They play *A la halle* to-night," said she, "and the new actress is to make her appearance." "I confess," said the President, "that, if I were not here, I should regret not seeing her."—"Take care, President," said the Marquise; "what you say is really an expression of regret; if you had been as happy as you profess to be, you would not have thought of the possibility of being at the representation of *Athalie*." The President vindicated himself; and ended with saying, "is it for you to complain, when you was the first to look at the clock, and to remark that *Athalie* was asked to-night? There is no clock for those who are happy." The dispute grew warm; they became more and more out of humor without another; and, by seven, they wished most earnestly to separate. That was impossible. "Ah!" said the Marquise, "I cannot stay here till twelve o'clock—Five hours longer! what a punishment!" There was a skreen in the room; the Marquise seated herself behind it, and left the rest of the room to the President. The President, piqued at this, takes a pen, and writes a note full of reproaches, and throws it over the skreen. The Marquise picks up the note, goes in search of pen, ink and paper, and writes an answer in the sharpest terms. At last, twelve o'clock arrived; and each hurried off separately, fully resolved never to try the same experiment again.

[*Edinburgh Review*, No. 34, pag. 301.]

A FRENCH MODE OF GETTING RID OF

TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOURS.

To those patriots who cry, peace, peace, peace, where there is no peace, to those Philanthropists whose benevolence extends to the most distant objects,—while they have little charity for those at home, we beg leave to relate the following most atrocious, but not unparalleled, act of an accomplished Frenchman of the new school of morality, which is this instant come to our knowledge.

At the recent capture of Zante by our arms, was taken prisoner a French Lieutenant Colonel of the name of *Pœris*, who is now in England, we suppose, on his parole. This person had been governor of Corfu, but was removed for malversation in his office. Among his papers were found, in his own writing, letters of an official nature to his Captain General of Corfu, stating a transaction for horrible as scarcely to be credited on any testimony but that of the perpetrator. About 600 Albanian, men, women, and children, had passed over from the Continent to Corfu with a view of settling on that Island. This caused some uneasiness to *Pœris*, from which he determined to relieve himself in a manner that can only be defended in his own works.

"Je ferai tout possible de m'en débarrasser par tous les moyens en mon pouvoir; persuadé qu'indépendamment de toutes les misères que ces gens-là m'inspirent, leur séjour exerce sur cette Isle pourait nuire à notre quelque discussion avec nos voisins de la Turquie Européenne."

"I will exert all my faculties to disembarass myself of these people by every possible mode in my power, persuaded that, independent of the distress which they create in my mind, their abode in this Island is likely to produce some discussions with our neighbours of European Turkey."

Having taken his resolution, he describes, in his next letter, the mode in which he carried it into effect.

"Je fus forcé de leur faire empoisonner les eaux, qui causa la mort de plusieurs individus; cet événement funeste et imprévu les fit mettre à la voile."

"I was under the necessity of POISONING THEIR WELLS, which destroyed numbers of them; this alarming and unexpected event obliged the remainder to fly."

Though we have sufficient proof that he is not the only Frenchman guilty of so horrible a crime, we believe he is the only person in existence who could relate it in so cool a manner. As a precedent for the rest, *Pœris* had high authority: the conduct of his imperial master at Jaffa could not escape him; and the opportunity was too good to omit showing himself a disciple worthy of so humane a teacher.

[*Quarterly Review*, Vol. 3, pag. 203.]

COSSAQUES

"We have detained our readers somewhat too long from a view of the main body of the work. It commences with a description of the Russian army, and Sir Robert points out with great minuteness and in a very interesting manner, the characteristics which mark the different parts of which it is composed. In his account of the infantry he represents them as possessing all the materials requisite for forming complete soldiers; and he records a variety of anecdotes which confirm in a striking manner his general description of their character. We were particularly struck with the following instance of devoted intrepidity, one where the error of a commander had exposed his troops to inevitable destruction, and the other where the idea of gratifying their sovereign, and fulfilling his expectations, overpowered every other feeling."

"Comrades, go not forwards into the trenches," cried out a retiring party to an advancing detachment, "retreat with us, or you will be lost, for the enemy are already in possession."—"Prince Potemkin must look to that," replied the commander, "for it was he who gave us the order.—Come on, Russians!" and he and his men marched forward and perished."

The other instance occurred at Eylau. "General Bennigsen ordered the village of Eylau, which had been abandoned by mistake, to be recovered, and the columns were in motion, animated by an expression in the command, that the Emperor expected his troops to execute the order; but, afterwards, thinking it advisable, as the enemy was greatly reinforced, to desist from the enterprise, he sent to countermand the service. "No, no," exclaimed every voice, "the Emperor must not be disappointed."

These are noble sentiments, and the nation which is actuated by them, can hardly fail to be eminently distinguished in war.

We think however that the reader will be particularly interested with his account of the Cossacks and their mode of fighting, of which we have reason to believe the gallant officer was not an idle spectator. It is impossible indeed to peruse this detail without feeling the highest admiration for this singular race of people; singular at least in the present state of the world, whether we consider their form of government, their modes of life, their various virtues, although clouded by a certain degree of ferocity and a disposition to plunder when removed from their own country, or their activity and enterprise in war. The following extract will illustrate some points of this general description:

"When a British officer was observing the retreat of Marshal Ney from Guttstadt, his dress and telescope attracted the attention of the enemy, who directed some cannon at him: the first ball struck the earth under his horse, and covered the animal and his rider with feds; a second ball was fired with similar accuracy, when the ardent Cossack rushed up to him with resentment in his features, and pointing at his helmet, desired him to change it with his cap; and on the officer's refusal, he attempted to snatch it from his head and substitute his own; during this contest a shower of musket balls rendered the horses wild, and they flew apart. When the Cossack was afterwards asked by the Attaman, with feigned anger, for his own explanation of such disrespectful conduct, he replied, "I saw that the enemy directed their fire at the English officer on account of his casque and plume; I was appointed by you to protect him, I knew you had marched with many Cossacks, but only one stranger; it was therefore my duty to avert mischief from him by attracting it to myself, and by doing preventing the sorrow you and every Cossack would feel at the loss of a guest perishing in your service."

This is a specimen of the sentiments and conduct of a people, of whom the 4th Regiment of the French army, dated Warsaw, December 31, 1806, does not scruple to speak in the following terms:

"There are no men to be trusted and cowardly as the Cossacks; they are a fearful to human nature. They pass the day, and violate the Austrian neutrality every day, merely to plunder a house in Galicia, or to compel the inhabitants to give them money, which they drink with great avidity. But since the late campaign, our cavalry is accused of the mode of attack made use of by these wretches; and notwithstanding their numbers and their furious cry upon these occasions, they await these without alarm; and it is well known that 2000 of these wretches are not equal to the attack of a squadron of our cavalry."

Those who know any thing of the French cavalry, will be well able to appreciate the truth of the latter observation; and we wish we could bring before the eyes of Europeans the following passage:

"I preceded the charge, and in vain discipline endeavored to prevent an impediment to the protruding pikes. The Cossacks alone preferred some confidence, and appeared to baffle the arm and the skill of the Cossacks; but in the battle of Preuss Eylau, when the Cossacks made their desperate charge in the Russian centre, as passed through an interval, the Cossacks bore down on them, speared them, unhorsed them, and in a few moments 530 Cossacks re-appeared in the field, equipped with the spoil of the slain."—p. 27.

Many other instances of similar courage and superiority are recorded in this volume, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the testimony of Sir Robert Wilson is at least as valuable as the bulletins of the French. Indeed the course language in which Buonaparte speaks of the Cossacks, is with us a strong proof of the injury which they did to him; for we have observed that he is abusive and contemptuous in proportion as he has reason to hate or fear; whether the object be the beautiful and high-minded Queen of Prussia, the daring Cossacks, the enthusiastic resistance of Spain and Portugal, the skill and judgment of Lord Wellington, the vigorous exertions of the British government, or the freedom of the British people, which gives them a spirit to despise his menaces, and an arm to retaliate his aggressions.

Sir Robert introduces many curious traits of the Cossacks in general, and in describing their Attaman Platow, draws a most striking picture of that noble and distinguished chief. He appears to have risen from the ranks, and the detail of his services fully justifies the author's observation—"Proud and happy may his country be, if he always finds a chief with equal mind and virtues." It indeed the most undaunted courage, the incessant activity and perseverance, and the most consummate coolness in the midst of difficulty and danger, are characteristics of an eminent warrior, Platow will not think from a comparison with the most distinguished of his rivals.

It was in this retreat (after the opening of the campaign of 1807) that Platow evinced a trait of that superior mind which attained his nation, and which, if he had received a liberal education, would have rendered him one of the first men of the age, as indubitably he is one of the most eminent warriors. After Buonaparte had brought up a second corps of his army (the brigades of Pajol, Durand and Bruyeres, and the division of heavy cavalry under the orders of General Mansoury) supported by the whole body he advanced with rapidity, resolved to overwhelm the rear-guards of Platow and Bagration, before they passed the bridges of the river which flowed behind them, and to which they had to defend. The Cossacks saw the impending danger and began to press back in confusion. Platow checked, but found the disorder increasing; he immediately sprang from his horse, exclaiming to the Cossacks, "Let those who are late enough, abandon their Attaman." The corrected line reads, "He gradually moved, and with a waving hand kept them back, who halted at the bridge until every man had passed, and who then, (and still on foot) proceeded on the other side of the town, struggling above ankle deep through the heavy sand; not could the most tremendous cannonade, and the incessant fire of the French battalions, crowding the opposite heights and who commenced their volleys as they formed successively, accelerate his pace, or induce him to mount his horse, until the object was attained, and superior duty obliged him, for the direction of other operations. His men, his venerable and soldier-like appearance, his solemn dignity of manner, combined with the awful incidents of the scene to render this one of the most imposing and interesting sights that could be witnessed. It is afterwards stated of him, that at Tilsit, when the French generals sent to request leave to present their compliments to him in person, he answered, "There might be peace between his Sovereign and Buonaparte, but no civilities between him and them," and he ordered his sentries to admit no French wherever in their circle."

We confess that we are old-fashioned enough to admire the proud refusal of this sturdy veteran to share in the contaminating connexion which had infected many of those around him; and we are happy to believe that there were other noble minds, besides Platow, which deeply felt the degradation that had fallen upon their Sovereign and their country. Sternness and severity, however, are not the only features in the Attaman's character; he appears, upon the following occasion, to have graced the ruggedness of military heroism, with all the tenderness of friendship and affection; at the funeral of Colonel Karpow, a distinguished Cossack officer, who had been killed in a most gallant affair with a body of Polish infantry at Osmolow.

Platow reproached the Colonel's party for not having revenged his death and devoted themselves to sacrifice the enemy; and when he kissed the forehead (according to custom) previ to the lid of the coffin being closed, he could not refrain from tears; wiping them away, he observed "that he did not weep for the lot of mortality, but that friends could not go together out of the world." [*Quarterly Review*, No. 9, pag. 27.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday the 25th Instant the Lady of J. H. Stephenson, Esq. of a Son.
On Thursday the 26th Instant the Lady of J. H. Pelly Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—On Sunday the 22d Instant, John the Infant Son of Captain John Pringle.

BENGAL.

DEATH.—At Barrackpore, on the 24th inst. Major General Palmer.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 8th Instant, at Green Green the Hon. Charles Esen Low, second son of Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia, sister of Sir Nightingale, Bart. of Keeswilt House, Cambridgeshire.

In the life of Wm. Esq. to Miss Goodenough, of Newport.

Lately, Mr. George Sheard, of Batley, clothier, aged seventy-two to Miss E. Cowling, aged nineteen. The bridegroom has six children, forty six grand-children, and six great grand-children, all living.

On the 15th ult. at Sligo Church, Ireland, by Rev. Wm. Armstrong, F. Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Hon. East India Company's Military Service, Bombay, to Miss Mary Ann Mac, Bride, second daughter of Mr. William Mac Bride, Sligo.

At Savannah Georgia, on the 21st February, Robert Isaac, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Scarborough, daughter of Wm. Scarborough, Esq. late of Belfast, South Carolina, deceased.

At Nantwich, Cheshire, on the 25th ult. Edward Kent, Esq. to Penelope, the only daughter of the late Joseph Jackson, Esq.

On Monday last, at Banham, in the county of Norfolk, Mr. John Martineau jun. to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of S. Taylor Esq.

Second Madras Govt Lottery,

FOR THE YEAR 1811.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

IN THE FIRST CLASS.

TUESDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1811

Nos. 6668 7192 Prizes of 1,000 Star Pagodas each.

No. 4000 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 3885 5507 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 364 1826 2812 3874 4398 5095
6518 6753 7295 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 97 1023 1561 1473 1905 1798 1797
2914 2188 2853 2938 2699 2554 2988 2587
3405 3299 3797 3485 4777 4134 4770 4755
4911 4089 4185 4705 5304 5822 5745 5459
5464 5128 5291 6285 6354 7321 7426 7717

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 357 727 49 1921 1419 1129 1511
2149 2295 2414 2486 2386 2468 2481 3379
3285 3677 3224 3114 3661 3394 4757 4295
4266 4323 4325 5886 5664 5834 5722 5104
5282 6517 6286 6342 6429 6348 7819 7868
7095 7315 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.

60	64	93	526	468	140	962	310
820	492	106	709	416	398	401	747
279	143	104	654	820	270	500	580
221	791	593	705	190	917	732	313
978	245	324	782	296	592	618	814
524	442	945	446	890	922	308	380
774	1506	1431	1870	1634	1901	1848	1677
1062	1073	1188	1020	1973	1257	1619	1255
1805	1913	1063	1024	1075	1918	1605	1655
1191	1393	1282	1881	1927	1368	1586	1693
1937	1291	1732	1364	1277	1363	1432	1185
1114	1251	1744	2467	2277	2994	2083	2584
2774	2493	2191	2231	2011	2931	2084	2997
2838	2406	2975	2247	2340	2550	2671	2612
2971	2900	2245	2235	2127	2028	2477	2846
2919	2404	2352	2297	2198	2614	2445	2887
2206	2032	2170	2077	2077	2175	2554	3225
3266	3286	3690	3050	3367	3634	3862	3716
3990	3643	3635	3784	3179	3708	3422	3534
3974	3673	3153	3638	3788	3013	3939	3433
3549	3735	3297	3332	3102	3115	3554	3856
3084	3645	3425	3116	3675	3567	3472	3207
3683	3504	3634	3387	3971	4840	4913	4116
4300	4312	4078	4587	4599	4345	4449	4758
4388	4455	4685	4025	4595	4515	4291	4102
4530	4496	4222	4567	4664	4566	4363	4626
4696	4942	4885	4882	4910	4688	4845	4097
4609	4319	4584	4462	4647	4093	4316	4451
4420	4047	4059	4820	5872	5001	5490	5247
5142	5657	5359	5803	5076	5496	5461	5225
5050	5922	5010	5029	5333	5238	5682	5072
5697	5501	5262	5192	5036	5250	5071	5458
6532	5397	5670	5337	5430	5941	5573	5909
5769	5632	5813	5055	5388	5342	5411	5563
5405	5318	5509	5113	5902	5421	5076	5204
5770	5593	5715	5193	5545	5307	5031	5593
5098	5513	5817	5608	5706	5655	5422	6371
6497	6731	6901	6714	6160	6879	6872	6024
6754	6864	6686	6190	6484	6740	6748	6354
6116	6071	6162	6857	6575	6726	6693	6710
6427	6089	6037	6545	6759	6632	6466	6104
6582	6947	6965	6370	6379	6930	7458	7604
7145	7778	7805	7432	7763	7593	7758	7532
7163	7104	7648	7107	7008	7956	7408	7508
7233	7747	7592	7185	7504	7271	7374	7701
7520	7273	7040	7904	7829	7543	7042	7235
7490	7517	7262	7816	7178	7170	7258	7702
7472	7029	7677	7380	7604	7722	7001	7919
7144	7600	7879	7100	7850	7920	7767	7154
7117	7532	7547	7310	7740			

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